



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870

A copy of the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, on Cuban affairs, has been published, though it has not yet been presented to the House, and may be modified. The report states that there exists a war which Spain has been unable to suppress; that the Spanish vol-
unteers rule the Island, so far as it is not held by the insurgents, and dictate what shall be done by the authorities appointed by the Madrid Government. Outrages and cruelties are committed, unpunished, by them, and American citizens and interests have frequently been their victims. The report recommends that a strict neutrality be observed by the U. S., and that Spain shall be allowed to purchase and ship no materials from our ports without the same privileges being given to the insurgents. It also intimates that Spain could have no just cause of complaint if the U. S. should recognize the belligerency of Cuba.

The Richmond Whig calls the Enforcement a law—"the march of despotism." The three bills—the bill of pains and penalties—just become first sections may be regarded, as in conformity with the "Fifteenth Amendment," all the rest of the act, says the Whig, is usurpation, unwarranted by the constitution and subversive of the fundamental principles of a Federal Union. By this act the whole land is to be filled with informers and spies—the ever constant attendants of corrupt and arbitrary Government. Tacitus observed of the Roman empire that the character of a new reign could always be determined by the increase or diminution—the appearance or disappearance—of this breed of vermin. Human nature is the same in all ages and in all climes, and we have no right to suppose that we can be exempt from the infirmities and evils incident to it.

The Senate, yesterday, added to the Indian appropriation bill, about \$1,500,000. In the debate, on this bill, several Senators, expressed themselves warmly on the subject of mismanagement of matters connected with the Indians, and on the wrongs they have suffered. The House of Representatives took up the Tax bill and the income tax was continued and fixed at three per cent, the exemption to be \$2,000. The limit of exemption for house rent was fixed at \$500. The amendment to tax the interest on United States bonds was rejected—yeas 78, nays 110. A motion to strike out the income tax entirely was rejected—yeas 58, nays 120. Mr. Butler indicated a purpose to move to lay the entire bill on the table, and to-day Mr. Schenck was to add to it his short tariff bill.

Speaking of the deplorable condition of Mexico, accounts of which we receive every day, the New York Tribune says it had hoped better and wiser things from the Mexicans, after the expulsion of the French, and it reluctantly confesses to grave disappointment at witnessing this result of republican rule in that unfortunate country. But the Baltimore Sun remarks that there are those who expected nothing better than has followed from the destruction of the only civilized government—that of Maximilian—which has been set up in Mexico for many a long day.

Treasurer Spinner is out in still another letter on the national banks and the funding of the debt, in which he says, "the question now really is, shall the banks be permitted to have their own circulating notes secured by a United States stock bringing a low rate of interest, or shall the government issue its own notes and have as funds the \$300,000,000 now issued to the banks, thereby saving the interest, which, at even four per cent, would amount to twelve million dollars per annum?"

Gen. Hancock writes from his military district in the West, that prospects are uncertain as to an Indian war. At Cheyenne the Indians make no promises as to the future—but, adds Gen. Hancock, "my impression is that we shall have no trouble with them on the Missouri if the Government continues the policy of feeding them—otherwise there is likely to be serious trouble."

The House ways and means committee have agreed on a funding bill. It is a virtual substitute for the Senate bill, and will probably be reported to the House on Tuesday next. Members of the committee keep its details very secret, but it is definitely learned that the compulsory section of the Senate bill is omitted, and the banks are not to be compelled to make an exchange of bonds.

The Baltimore American says:—"The Congressional delegation from Virginia held a meeting in Washington on Thursday, with reference to the difficulties at the recent elections in their State, and decided that they would not call up the subject in Congress, as had been suggested, but would leave the matter to a decision by the Courts, where the matter right fully belongs."

The Richmond State Journal in speaking of the re-election of Whittemore to the House of Representatives, by his peculiar constituency in South Carolina, hopes that the House, for decency sake, will not admit him to a seat. We expect the House exhausted its power when it voted to expel him and did expel him.

Result of Congressional legislation, and the Fifteenth Amendment, &c., in South Carolina—the election of Whittemore to Congress, after having been expelled for crime. Whittemore is bad enough—but the constituency who re-elected him are worse.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was yesterday re-elected President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A sample of flour made from new wheat was exhibited in New York on Thursday. The flour was made by Messrs. John M. Clark & Co., at their mills in Augusta, Ga., who have exhibited the first samples of new flour for the past three or four years, this year being two days earlier than last. The sample lot was sold at \$12 per bbl.

A California clergyman, Rev. J. M. Woodman, predicts an awful famine next year, succeeding seven years of plenty, which he says we have had. Like Joseph, he has gone to building granaries in which to store away this year's crop.

John C. Bush, the colored man who was recently appointed postmaster at Allen's Fresh, Md., by Mr. Creswell, failing to obtain the usual bond required by the department, has "declined" the appointment.

In the northern part of New York and in Canada, and even as far west over there as the Winnipeg basin, they are suffering from drought and from destructive fires in the woods, while here we are drenched with rain.

Dispatches from Gen. De Rodas announce that Oscar Cespedes was executed at Puerto Principe on the 29th ultimo. Young Cespedes, was a son of the President of the "Cuban republic."

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, was yesterday nominated by the President to be Minister Resident at Constantinople. Mr. E. Joy Morris is the present Minister.

Disaffected Republicans in Oregon opposed to the re-election of Senator Williams are, it is said, uniting with the Democrats to elect ex-Senator Nesmith.

The wife of Dr. Gatebel, in Philadelphia, caught a burglar in the house on Thursday night and fired at him with effect, it is supposed, from the bloody tracks left behind.

The Cuban war has had the effect of driving a large number of business men to Key West, from various parts of the island, and the manufacture of cigars there is on the increase.

The latest thing in necklaces is a chain, with pendants of Brazilian bugrets in gold. Another style has pendants of cobwebs, in which a fly is caught.

Col. Mosby has written a letter to the Albany Argus saying that he has no sort of connection or sympathy with Fenian raids or Cuban filibusters.

A potato-peeling machine has been invented in Europe which peels six hundred pounds of potatoes per hour.

A Nebraska widow recently killed her four children in order to enter upon a second engagement without encumbrances.

Miss Tennie C. Clafin, the New York broker, lately interviewed Secretary Boutwell on the subject of the funding bill.

Yesterday the Bremen steamer Leipzig arrived at Baltimore with 385 passengers and a valuable cargo of merchandise.

All the Fenian leaders recently arrested at St. Albans and vicinity have been released on bail.

Seventy-five Chinamen are on their way from San Francisco to work in a boot and shoe factory in Massachusetts.

Rick, it is said, is dissatisfied with the recent amnesty bill passed by the Dominion Parliament, and is again preparing for hostilities.

Colman, Gray & Co., extensive cotton brokers, of New York and Boston, failed yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The radical municipal candidates in Richmond, held a meeting yesterday to confer as to what course they should pursue. It is said that they resolved to contest the election of their conservative opponents. The cases can be heard promptly, as a regular term of the Hustings Court begins next Monday. This is a most unfortunate affair, altogether, and as we have said before, can only produce mischief.

The State Journal says:—"General Lee and his daughter, when they left this city, a few days since, en route to Lexington, their home, stopped in Hanover and proceeded to the residence of Gen. Williams C. Wickham on a visit to that gentleman and his family."

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday says:—"The long continued spell of wet weather has created great apprehensions in the minds of planters in regard to the wheat crop."

Spencer Wright, a colored man, was executed yesterday at Eastville, Northampton county, Va., for the murder of Mr. Wescott on April 18, 1868.

On Monday last Mr. Armistead Moore, living near the Cross Roads, in Halifax county, Va., was brutally murdered by a colored man named Anderson.

Mr. Richard Kennedy, died in Richmond yesterday. The deceased is the unfortunate ex policeman who was shot last Friday week by some unknown person.

A POLITICAL TRICK.—That was an exceedingly "neat little trick" of Mr. Congressman Cassa, of Pennsylvania, the other day, and Mr. Speaker Blaine helped him very neatly to put it through. It is thus described by the Washington special to the New York World:—"One of the most contemptible tricks that ever disgraced any legislative body was imposed on the House to-day by John Cassa, a member from Pennsylvania, who is well known throughout that State as one of its most unscrupulous Radical politicians. Just after the journal was read, and when there was barely a quorum in the hall, Cassa jumped up, called upon the case of Wallace against Simpson, of South Carolina, and moved the previous question on the case. The Speaker quickly put it, and in less time than it takes to write this much of this story, Wallace was a Radical member of the House. It was plain to every one that not twenty members of the House knew in the confusion what was going on. The case had never been debated one single word—a fact in itself without precedent in the history of an election case in Congress. Even the parliamentary reconsideration was put and tabled at once, thus showing how sharply the game had been arranged. "Talk about election frauds in New York," said Mr. James Brooks, in a vigorous protest against the trick that had been played, "when members are sworn into this House through fraud, and elected here on this floor," and he went on to show that Simpson's majority was over five thousand. The Democrats fought manfully for a reopening of the case, but the Radicals did not seem inclined to retreat from the fig."

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS.—We are requested to state that, as the law now stands, all officers who were elected at the recent election must qualify before the first day of July next, and that any officer, except those who have to give bond, can qualify under his certificate at election before any magistrate or notary public.

The certificates of election are already made out and can be procured by application to the county clerk. These officers who have to give official bonds (assessors, collectors and constables), must qualify before the county court, to prevent difficulty and uncertainty, the safest plan is to qualify at the June term of the court, as the July term will not be held until after the first day of July.—Piedmont Intelligencer.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, June 3.—The bill for the formation of the Atlantic, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—known as the "Consolidation bill"—was to-day passed in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 16. Immediately after which several Senators were granted leaves of absence for a week and ten days.

Bills to aid the Virginia Immigration Society and to organize a board of Immigration for Virginia, with a fund to aid in defraying the expenses of the same, were reported with a recommendation that they do not pass.

The House bill to establish the Central Lunatic Asylum for colored persons, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill to authorize the Virginia Military Institute to borrow money, was referred.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To amend and re-enact section 13, of chapter 144, of the code, relative to binding persons jointly by judgment, bond, note, or otherwise; to amend and re-enact section 25, of chapter 130, of code, in relation to the order in which debts against decedents shall be paid, and to authorize the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad company to borrow money.

In the House of Delegates, the Senate bill to incorporate the West Point and Hanover Junction railroad company, and the House bill to amend the code in relation to the salary of the judges of the courts of the State, were reported.

The bill to provide artificial limbs for citizens of the State who lost limbs in the late war, was referred to a special committee.

The House bill to incorporate the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad company, was passed. As was the bill authorizing the Richmond and York River railroad company to extend its main line, or build branches to the Chesapeake or its tributaries.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the Alexandria & Fredericksburg railroad company, was taken up out of its order, and after a discussion passed as it came from the Senate.

The bill appropriating money to pay for repairs to the capitol, for chairs and desks for the House of Delegates and for alterations and fitting up Synagogue Church, was passed.

The following resolutions returning thanks to the Governor and Legislature of Mississippi, for resolutions expressing condolence in the Capital disaster, were passed in both Houses:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the General Assembly and of the people of Virginia be returned to the Governor Legislature and people of Mississippi, who, though distant, have in a manner worthy of our sister State, manifested their sympathy and tendered their condolences in our general sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of Mississippi.

The Treasurer of the Commonwealth gives notice that according to law the transfer books of the State registered stock will be closed after the 9th inst. until July 1st.

The "Relief Convention" composed of about eight or ten gentlemen from different parts of the State met at the Ballard House to-day, appointed a committee to prepare business, and adjourned over until to-morrow.

Col. L. W. Allen, of Caroline, was chosen Chairman, and Maj. J. Horace Lacey, of Spotsylvania, was chosen Secretary of the committee on business.

Remarks were made by three or four of the delegates, one speaker favoring the formation of a court of conciliation in each county, composed of three members—the county judge, a farmer and a merchant acquainted with commercial usages—to adjust old indebtedness, and on what terms it should be settled.

Another did not believe in justice as at present constituted, and favored a court to adjust old indebtedness.

Mr. Jas. Barbour favored the Georgia bill, which he considered had worked well. Another speaker said that the whole people felt a deep interest in this movement to afford relief to debtors; but they failed to come here, because they feared if the fact was known the law would be enforced against them as at present existing.

There seems to be no doubt now that the Radical candidates for municipal offices will contest the election, and thus the "vexed question" be brought before the courts for adjudication. How many courts it will go through does not seem saith not.

TOMATOES.—Tomatoes should be staked at the time they are planted out, and the plants tied loosely to the stakes. Any stakes will answer that are well branched; they should be an inch and a half or two inches through at the large end. Trim the branches back to four or six inches. One such stake to each plant will answer. As the plants advance, tie them once in six or eight inches, until they reach the top of the stakes, when the lateral or side branches will bend down and be supported by the forks or branches on the stakes. If the stakes should stand three feet out of the ground, four or five ties will be required, or in place of tying, many of the plants can have their tops bent among the forks on the stakes as to receive sufficient support.

Whenever the ground becomes baked, as it is sure to do when the vines lie on the ground, then the tomatoes are small, and at a temperature of 85 degrees and upward they set seed; they seldom do in fresh stirred ground. A plantation of well staked tomatoes may be easily picked, probably in half the time they could be if they were allowed to spread out over the ground. Tomatoes supported on stakes are always clean, and few rot. When not staked it sometimes occurs, especially if the vines are wet, that a half or more of the crop will rot, and the remainder will be so covered with earth by dashing rains that the labor of cleaning the fruit alone would be equivalent to providing the plants with some suitable support.

From the time tomatoes are set they should be plowed or cultivated and hoed at least once each month, and always as soon after a shower as the ground can be finely pulverized. Level cultivation is the best. Repeated stirring of the soil hastens growth and increase.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Pompey Bowens, a colored man, was in the mill owned by Dr. Granton, in Spalding District, of this county, on Wednesday last week. A gentleman directing a piece of timber to be moved, jumped forward to obey. The saw driven by a powerful turbine wheel was near the unfortunate man, and he came in contact with it as he stumbled, the glittering steel, revolving with the velocity of lightning almost, struck one of his arms just below the elbow, nearly severing it in two; went into his thigh, splintering the socket of the thigh bone, and penetrated far into his side. His wounds were dressed and the arm amputated by Dr. John W. Bayne, a good faint hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he died on the second day following.—Prince Georgesian.

THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the Indians at their hotel says:—"The little red-headed porter or clerk of the hotel was at one time taken for Red Cloud, but his perfectly insignificant appearance soon dispelled that impression when Red Cloud stood forth on the balcony. A colored boy inquired if 'Dem whar de colored people from Alexandria dat was carried up here to vote for Bowon.' This allusion to the municipal contest going on in Washington between Bowens and Emery, in which it is charged that the Bowens faction is registering voters from Alexandria, elicited much laughter in the crowd, which evidently did not please the Sioux."

Foreign News.

The final passage of the Irish Land bill is regarded favorably by the Irish press generally. Some of the newspapers are jubilant over the success of the measure.

The tide of emigration to America is increasing. No less than twenty-one thousand emigrants, mainly Irish, left Liverpool for various American points during the month of May. Nine-tenths of them went to New York.

There is still some apprehension in regard to the movements of Fenians in England. The Government has received private information concerning their places of operations. As a consequence orders have been issued from the Admiralty Office to double the guards at all the dock yards and naval stations in Great Britain, to keep the fires banked on all steamers, and other precautions calculated to facilitate the suppression of any revolt.

Americans in England are annoyed by the slow and uncertain delivery of their letter and newspaper mails from London. A material reduction has been made in the tolls on cable messages between England and India via Gibraltar and Malta.

The New York yachts and those of the Royal Thames Yacht Club will compete on the 13th for the Doynton Cup. The course will be from Dover, England, to Boulogne, France, and back.

Several prisoners who were arrested in Paris during the late political excitement, charged with complicity in the plot against the Emperor and the life of the Emperor, were yesterday brought up for preliminary examination in the Chamber of Accusation of the High Court.

The value of vaccination as a preventive of small pox has been professionally demonstrated by actual observation in that city during the past month.

The High Court of Justice, of which the Chamber of Accusation is now in session, will meet at Blois on the 30th of June, for the trial of persons charged with conspiracy.

A riot occurred in a little village near Madrid yesterday on account of the attempted collection of tax for maintenance of clergy. No blood was shed, and the disorder was quickly suppressed. A riot broke out in Valladolid yesterday in consequence of a notification given by the city government of the collection of certain unpopular taxes. The troops were called out, and the disturbance was quickly suppressed, but not without some fighting. Two citizens were killed and eight wounded. Many arrests have been made. The city is now quiet.

A majority of the Spanish Cortes committee on the abolition of slavery are in favor of postponing the period of complete emancipation sixty years.

After a long and earnest debate in the Ecumenical Council yesterday it was decided that the dogma of infallibility shall be proclaimed on the 29th day of the present month, in honor of the feast of St. Peter. Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion. The religious services will be of the most solemn and impressive character, and it is expected that thousands of visitors from every city in Europe will be present to witness the display or to take part in the ceremonies.

Immediately after the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility on the 29th of June, the Ecumenical Council will take a recess to October 12th.

Capt. Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowa, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died in Geneva yesterday, where he had gone for his health.

Arrangements have been made for the annexation of the Duchy of Laurenburg to the Kingdom of Prussia.

THE C. & O. CANAL is handsomely fulfilling already the predictions frequently made in these columns before the resumption of business this Spring. Perhaps the competition for its control has tended to stimulate effort, though it may be owing to a general revival of trade.

To whatever cause it is attributable, the following figures abundantly prove that the canal is now doing better business than at any previous period: for instance, 1030 boats arrived here last month, or nearly 200 more than during any other month since its completion, and the tolls collected on these were between \$60,000 and \$70,000.—Georgetown Courier.

MARRIED.

At 8:15 o'clock, on Thursday morning, May 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. W. Allen, Mr. J. TYLER JACKSON, of Charlottesville, to Miss MARY A. H. daughter of Dr. J. B. Anderson, of Hanover co., Va. No cards.—(Washington papers please copy.)

On Wednesday morning, June first, at the Monumental Church, Richmond, by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, FRANKLIN STEARNS, Jr., to EMILY S. PALMER, daughter of the late Charles S. Palmer, esq., of all Richmond.

In Memoriam.

The recent Baltimore papers have given the simple announcement of the death, in that city, of Mrs. JULIA M. NELSON, in the 68th year of her age; but the writer claims the mournful privilege of attempting to pay a proper tribute to the memory of a woman who, in a life of faith, charity, and all domestic virtues.

The subject of our notice (the third daughter of Joseph Riddle) was born in Alexandria, but resided almost from infancy in Richmond, where at the age of nineteen she was united to Doctor Thomas Nelson, and together with him entered gracefully and congenially into that circle which for so many years gave tone and character to the society of the metropolis of Virginia. Even in this society Mrs. Nelson was distinguished by a rare combination of personal attractions and intellectual gifts. None who knew her before sickness and sorrow had laid their heavy hands upon her can ever forget that stately form and figure, which might well be called queenly, or that attractive smile which fully heralded the pleasant and willing words which ever followed that sparkling vivacity or playful pleasantry which always awakened, yet never wounded—or that voice so musical in its modulations, so flexible to the power or pleasantry of the page from which she read memory for her before, and which were her sympathies simply and warmly.

Her ear was over attentive to the sad music of humanity, and until gratitude itself be dead, there will in every class of society be many who will cherish her memory for her her warm and sympathetic tenderness when death entered the household. If all with whom she had sincerely mourned could have followed her remains to their resting place her obsequies would have been such as a princess might have envied.

After a prosperous professional career, Dr. Nelson removed to his farm in Louisa; and such was the transforming power and magic touch by which Mrs. Nelson made her country home lovely and attractive, as always to recall the words of the old gardener to Lady Canning, that "when Fortune made her a fine lady, she spoiled one of the bonniest farmers' wives in Christendom." Her happiness in her new home, however, was memory for her her warm and sympathetic tenderness when death entered the household. If all with whom she had sincerely mourned could have followed her remains to their resting place her obsequies would have been such as a princess might have envied.

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FERTILIZERS.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR!

CONTAINING, IN A SOLUBLE CONDITION, EVERY ELEMENT NECESSARY TO THE GROWTH OF THE PLANT AND THE FORMATION OF THE GRAIN.

Each article entering into the composition of the Vegetator

IS A MANURE BY ITSELF,

and are all carefully analyzed before they are used.

WE OWN OUR MANUFACTORY,

give attention to every detail of its preparation, and hence

KNOW EVERY BAG

which leaves our Works comes fully up to the standard, which twenty-five years' experience in the trade satisfies us forms

A PERFECT MANURE.

THE VEGETATOR

is prepared with great care from the best materials which our resources enable us to command, is uniform in quality, and in good condition for drilling.

Thus combining in proper proportion the stimulating and nourishing properties, and while the plant is furnished with food for its present growth, there is held in reserve a sufficient quantity of nutriment to supply the grain or pod to maturity.

We recommend its application on

CORN, WHEAT, FRUIT TREES, and GARDEN VEGETABLES.

\$56 PER TON.

W. M. WHITELOCK & CO.,

44 South street, Baltimore, Md.

For sale by W. H. IRWIN and THOS. PERRY,

ap 15—6606m Alexandria, Va.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS. A HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AT A MODERATE COST.

MAGNUM BONE LUBLE PHOSPHATE.

Composed of Dissolved Bones, Ammonia and Potash.

This is a rich and active Fertilizer, in which is concentrated all the richest of pure bone made soluble by a generous application of Sulphuric Acid, aided by the proper proportions of Ammonia and Potash. Its analysis shows: Bone Phosphate of Lime.....62 per ct. Of which is directly soluble.....14 per ct. Ammonia.....4 per ct. Potash.....6 per ct.

The proprietors of this Manure are well satisfied of its adaptability to all crops, and of its powerful influence in building up worn out lands, and of really adding to the value of the soil that they request, as a matter of real importance to the farming interests, that every planter should give it a trial, if only on a small scale. They feel confident that a fair trial will prove it to be beyond cavil, the very best of all articles to meet their necessities. Price \$56 per ton 2000 lbs. For sale in large or small quantities by mh 31—2m THOS. PERRY, General Agent.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

This popular Manure, the original Raw Bone Phosphate, has been thoroughly tested during the past fifteen years, and is recommended with confidence to farmers and gardeners as being equal to any Manure in the market, both as a crop grower and fertilizer.

I am prepared to fill all orders from a bag upwards. Price \$54 per ton for a bag upwards. THOS. PERRY, Agent for Alexandria.

A CARD.—The office I hold forbids me to practice in any of the Courts. I have therefore placed my unfinished professional business in the hands of my son, R. BYRD LEWIS, who will attend to it if consistent with the wishes of my clients. He occupies my law office, and will give diligent and prompt attention to all professional business entrusted to him.

R. BYRD LEWIS practices in the Courts of King George, Westmoreland and Richmond counties. Postoffice, Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, Va. W. W. LEWIS, Westmoreland co., Va., my 10—1m

REMOVAL.—CRYSTALIZED OIL MANUFACTORY Removed to NO. 43 KING STREET, where will be found IMPROVED BURNERS, L